The Blair County Whig.

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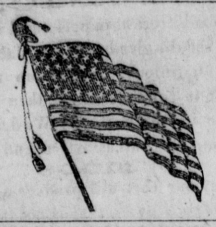
By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

THE ESCAPE FROM LIBBY.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

From the Washington Star.

A large number of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison a few days ago arrived in this city last night, and are stopping at the National and Metropolitan Hotels, and from them we gather very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape.

Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby Prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been thoroughly discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was immediately under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope, and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was tramped down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to haul the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon, which had been furnished by the officers in one of the rooms; was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and as soon as filled was drawn out, and the dirt deposited under the straw. But after hard work, and digging with the finger nails, knives, and chisels a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground. These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut, were called for; and, after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again, and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But, here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison was a sort of carriage house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handsful of dirt had been removed, they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket knives, they commenced operations upon the stone and mortar.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work, they again struck the earth beyond the wall and pushed their work forward.—Here, too (after they had got some distance under ground), the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days, the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at, and in order to if possible test the matter, Capt. Gallagher, of the 2d Ohio Regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property. Capt. Gallagher was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across under guard, he, as well as he could paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about fifty feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance, and commenced to dig upward. When near the surface they heard the rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards after listening a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and by bolstering the whole with boards, which they secured from the floors, &c., of the prison.

The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were recaptured; and others yet (among whom were Gen. Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt, because (as they said) they did not desire to have their Government back down from its enunciated policy of exchange. Col. Rose, of New York, Col. Kendrick, of Tennessee, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Bradford and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of exchange. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

At 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the prisoners started out, Col. Rose, of New York, leading the van. Before starting the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Col. W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee, Capt. D. J. Jones, of the 1st Kentucky Cavalry, and Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, of the 2d West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. Kendrick and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the inclosure of the carriage-house and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack.

At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting back to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, and some of them exercising but little discretion, moved boldly out of the inclosure into the glare of the gas-light. Many of them, however, in citizens' dress, and as all the rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard!

Between one and two o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished.—There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to a place of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At 2½ o'clock, Capt. Jones, Col. Kendrick and Lieut. Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Col. K. emerged from the hole, he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7, half-past two in the morning, and all's well." Col. K. says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying: "Not so well as you think, except for the Yankees." Lieutenant Bradford was entrusted with the provisions for his squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out, they proceeded up the street, keeping in the shade of the buildings, and eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they all had of it. Col. Kendrick had, before leaving the prison, mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one toward Norfolk or Fortress Monroe, as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction.—They therefore kept the York River railroad to the left and moved towards the Chickahominy river. They passed thro' Boar swamp and crossed the road leading to bottom bridge. Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom Bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York River Road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy, Col. Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunate too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles from Bottom Bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only twenty feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that Natural Bridge.

They subsequently learned of a friendly negro that had they crossed the bridge they had seen they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Captain Turner, the keeper of Libby Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge, they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could. Up to this time they had had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon on the 11th, they met several negroes who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

Acting under the advice of these friendly negroes, they remained quietly in the woods until darkness had set in, when they were furnished with a comfortable supper by the negroes, and after dark proceeded on their way, the negroes (who every where showed their friendship to the fugitives) having first directed them how to avoid the rebel pickets. That night they passed a camp of rebels, and could plainly see the smoke and camp fires. But their wearied feet gave out, and they were compelled to stop and rest, having only marched five miles that day.

They started again at daylight on the 13th, and after moving awhile through the woods they saw a negro woman working in a field and called her to them, and from her received directions, and were told that the rebel pickets had been about there looking for the fugitives from Libby. Here they laid low again, and resumed their journey when darkness set in, and marched five miles, but halted until the morning of the 14th, when the journey was resumed.

At one point they met a negro in the field, and she told them that her mistress was a Secesh woman, and that she had a son in the rebel army. The party, however, were exceedingly hungry and they determined to secure some food. This they did by boldly approaching the house and informing the mistress that they were fugitives from Norfolk, who had been driven out by Butler; and the Secesh sympathies of the woman were at once aroused, and she gave them of her substance, and started them on their way with directions how to avoid the Yankee soldiers, who occasionally scouted in that vicinity. This information was exceedingly valuable to the refugees, for by it they discovered the whereabout of the Union forces.

When about fifteen miles from Williamsburg, the party came upon the main road and found the tracks of a large body of cavalry. A piece of paper found by Captain Jones satisfied him that they were Union cavalry; but his companions were suspicious, and at the "Burnt Ordinary" (about ten miles from Williamburg) awaited the return of the cavalry that had moved up the road, and from behind a fence corner where they were secreted, the fugitives saw the flag of the Union, supported by a squadron of cavalry, which proved to be a detachment of Col. Spear's 11th Pennsylvania regiment, sent out for the purpose of picking up escaped prisoners. Col Kendrick says his feelings at seeing the old flag are indescribable.

The party rode into Williamsburg with the cavalry, where they were quartered for the night, and where they found eleven others who had escaped safely. Colonel Spear and his command furnished the officers with clothing and other necessaries.

At all points along the route the fugitives describe their reception by the negroes as most enthusiastic, and there was no lack of white people who sympathized with them and helped them on their way.

From these officers we learn that there is a wide-spread Union feeling in Richmond. Jeff Davis is held in detestation, but all who do not heartily indorse the Rebel Government are spotted and watched. There are at this time eighteen persons confined in Castle Thunder on charge of attempts to assassinate the Rebel Presidents. These prisoners also confirm the report that an attempt was made to burn Jeff's mansion, and that one morning his servants found a coffin upon his porch.

In their escape the officers were aided by citizens of Richmond—not foreigners or the poor classes only, but by natives and persons of wealth. They know their friends there, but very properly withhold any mention of their names. Of those who got out of Libby there were a number of sick ones, who were cared for by Union people, and will eventually reach the Union lines through their aid.

The officers also report the fact that some time ago, through the aid of citizens, they obtained communication with the soldiers on Belle Island, and there was to be a conserted movement to escape. The soldiers had been furnished with arms, which they had secreted. The officers at Libby were to secure the guards there and act in concert with the Belle Island men, but just as the affair was ready to be carried into execution the project was exposed. Suspicion at once rested upon a certain Lieutenant Colonel, who was in favor with the Rebel authorities, had the freedom of the city, and moved about at will in the hospitals and elsewhere. He had been suspected for some time, and one day was accused of exposing the affair.

The indignation of the officers whoes plans had thus been thwarted through the perfidy of (as they believe) one of their number, cannot be described. Some cried out, "Hang him, hang him!" One ran to his blanket, tearing it in strips, said he had a rope ready; and others were in favor of pitching him out of the window and letting his brains bespatter the pavement below. Wiser counsels, however prevailed, and it was concluded that it was better to let the traitor live, and report him to his Government, if opportunity ever offered. The Lieutenant-Colonel, it is understood, will be reported to the War office. His excuse is that he informed the Union officer in the hospital of the attempted escape, and that a rebel officer overheard the conversation.

These prisoners confirm in every particular the statements heretofore made of the treatment of federal prisoners there. The rations of the officers were about as those of the rebel privates, but our privates on Belle Island did not fare so well. As long as boxes sent from friends at the North were delivered, they lived as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Those who had money were allowed to send out and get what they wanted by paying three times more than Richmond prices, the profits going into pockets of officers of the prison. In other respects the treatment was quite harsh.

When a prisoner entered the prison, any articles found upon him that were fancied by the rebel officers or guards were taken possession of. They pretended the money and articles were deposited with the quartermaster.

The sleeping accommodations were very poor, and the only place they had to exercise their limbs in was the dining room.

For a while the officers were not furnished with meat at all, and at one time they received flesh which was pronounced by those among the officers who knew something of butchering as being mule meat, as they knew of no cattle used for food which had bones like those found in the meat.

The privates on Belle Island, it is unquestioned, have eaten dogs; in fact, were obliged to do it in order to sustain life.

On the boat, coming up from Fortress Monroe yesterday, the officers had a meeting, which was presided over by Col. W. P. Kendric of the Third West Tenessee Cavalry, at which Col. West of the Fourth Wisconson acted as Secretary, and the following card was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, officer of the United States Army, and recently prisoners of war, desired to express their deep gratitude to Maj. Gen. Butler, Brig. Gen. Wistar, Col. West of the 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, and the gallant officers and men of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry and the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, for their effective assistance in completing our escaped from the rebel Libby prison Richmond and the lines of the pickets and bloodhounds of Rebel army, and also for the many acts of kindness so gracefully tendered us in our present time of need.

"We desire also, in common with every loyal heart in the Union, to tender to Maj. Gen. Butler our high appreciation of his prompt and extensive efforts to aid our comrades who are yet in the rebel lines attempting to elude their vigilance and make good their escape from that prison of refined cruelty and slow death."

This is signed by twenty-five of the escaped officers.

POETRY.

IN THE NIGHT.

All day I list for voices
That do not come to me,
And vainly think I hear them
Along the evening sea;
They come not in the day time,
But every night it seems
That I can hear them speaking low
Around me in my dreams.

All day I think of faces,
And through the opening door
I look to see them enter
As in the days of yore;
They come not in the daytime,
But every night it seems
As if I saw them smiling down
Upon me in my dreams.

All day my soul remembers,
While quick before my eyes
The forms that I have loved so
In other days arise;
'Tis sorrow in the daytime,
But every night it seems
As if their souls were with mine still,
And loved me in my dreams.

I WISH I WAS AN EDITOR.

BY NED.

I wish I was an Editor,
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that Editors
Get everything they need.
They get the biggest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get in free to circusses,
And other kind of shows.
When a mammoth cheese is cut,
They always get a slice,
For saying Mrs. Smith knows how
To make it very nice;
The largest pumpkin, the longest beet,
And other garden stuff;
Is blown into the sanctum by
An editorial puff;
The biggest bug will speak to them,
No matter how they dress,
A shabby coat is nothing if
You own a printing press;
At Ladies' Fairs they are almost hugged
By pretty girls who know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show;
And thus they get a blow-out free
At every party feed,
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.

THE FARMER.

The Farmer's Fireside.

Few spots are happier, or more cosy, at this season of the year, than at the rural fireside. He who forms his views of it from the recollections of fifty years ago, or even twenty, has very poor conceptions of the place. There is really no class that has shared more largely in the general prosperity of the country, or that has been more benefitted by the investigation and discoveries of science. The old style farm house with its broad mouthed fireplace, its pine table, bench, wooden bottomed chairs with high backs, is superseded in many parts of the country, and well built substantial houses in modern style have taken their places. The old kitchen, which formerly served almost all purposes, except that of a dormitory, has been succeeded by a well furnished parlor and dining room, and by a kitchen that boast more comforts than the whole of the old house afforded. The cooking apparatus is complete, from gridiron to teakettle, and the various processes of the culinary art are now conveniently done and regulated by the clock that ticks on the mantle piece.

And when the meals are over, and the labors of the day are done, a clean, carpeted sitting-room, well warmed and ventilated, invites the farmer's family to the enjoyments of the fireside. There is light enough upon the centre table, no longer dispensed from a single tallow candle, with a wick of spun tow that only served to make the darkness visible. The Farmer, and the farmer's wife and children, have a taste for reading, and the religous, miscellaneous and agricultural papers are fast becoming the necessities of farm life. No class digest more thoroughly what they read. There is no fierce competition in their business overtaxing to the brain. At this season of the year there is comparative leisure, and the suggestion of agricultural papers are turned to good account in forming plans for the coming season.

These plans pertain to all the departments of husbanday, and are easily participated in by the female part of the household. It is cheering to see the progress of floriculture, and to notice how the flower border gains upon other parts of the garden as the younger members of the family come upon the stage. The agricultural matter that is now sown broad cast over the land, through the columns of the religous and political, as well as agricultural journals, is bearing fruit. There is a change for better coming over the rural districts. New attractions are thrown around farm life, and many more of the sons and daughters of farmers will be induced to abide by the old homestead.—*Newsletter.*

Manufacture of Flax Cotton.

We are gratified to note the success which is attending the Flax Cotton manufacture in North Ohio. Messers. Cuykendall & Strong are manufacturing fine samples at Plymouth, Richland county, and are paying farmers from $7 to $8 per ton for flax straw. They have a large amount of modern machinery, and their works will use about two tons daily.—Messers Miller & Warner, of East Toledo, are running their Flax Cotton Mill with profit; and we see that R. W. B. McLellan is about erecting a Flax Mill in the vicinity of Fremont, Ohio. He offers the farmers cash for all the Flax Straw they will deliver.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A New Remedy for the Borer.—In conversation with one of our subscribers the other day, he casually stated that his apple trees were not troubled by that pest, the borer. Upon inquiring we learned that he applied the earth and substance taken from where his sink-spout emptied, to the trunk, or rather around the collars of his apple trees each autumn, and then dug it away or removed it the next summer. He considered this an effectual remedy, as the borer did not trouble them; and further, it was a good dressing for the soil where the spout emptied would have to be renewed yearly, by supplying a cart load of earth, sods, etc., absorb and hold the refuse liquid.—*Maine Farmer.*

Onions.—We are at some loss to know why farmers, or those having a small strip of ground, do not pay more attention to the culture of the onion. This vegetable has become an almost indispensible necessity with our soldiers. A crop of onions will yield the greatest remuneration of any farm production that we know of. They are now selling at two dollars per bushel, and we are informed that the averege yield per acer is 400 bushels, and by proper attention and cultivation, in favorable localities, 500 bushels can be produced from one acre. Will any other soil product yield a greater remuneration?

Think of It.—How idly and flippantly the word death is said. Who can tell what a day will bring forth? We are here to-day, and to-morrow numbered with the dead. Our fathers, where are they? To use a correct figure of speech, seventy grains of sand taken from the mighty ocean represent the usual number of years allotted to man. But what mortal can compute eternity? The sands of the boundless deep, aye, of countless worlds, in the immensity of space, all would be exhausted in computing annual gerids of of time, similar to this material world.—Reader, pause! Every pulse that beats in the inner man is a quick step towards eternity. Be therefore prepared for the spiritual world and a vast eternity either for better or worse.

Fast Life.—They have a little town out West which appears to have been overlooked by Dickens and other French travellers, and which is "all sorts of a place." In one day they recently had two street-fights, hung a man, rode three men out of town on a rail, got up a quarter race, a turkey-shooting, and gander-pulling, a math dog-fight, and preaching by a circus-rider, who afterwards had a foot-race for applejack all round; and, as if this was not enough, the judge of the court, after losing his year's salary at single-handed poker, and whipping a person for saying he did not understand the game, then went out and helped to lynch his grandfather for hog-stealing.

This Beautiful World!—Ah! this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it! Sometimes it is all sunshine, and heaven itself lies not far off—and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours when the fire will not burn in our hearts, and all within is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not; and oftentime we call a man cold when he is only sad.

A Wife's Influence.—A married man falling into misfortune is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.

☞ A friend in California writes us that they have fire-flies so large in that State that they use them to cook by. They hang the kettles on their hind legs which are bent for the purpose like pothooks.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1864.

President Lincoln Renominated

The Iowa Union State Convention has instructed the delegates from that State to the National Union Convention to vote for the renomination of President Lincoln.

We are also informed that the Union Convention of Indiana is inspirited by a similar feeling, and that the delegates from there will have similar instructions.

The popular manifestations indicate the popular will and inclination beyond a doubt. There is a spontaneity and unanimity attaching to them which gives them both color and force. They are tributes to approved excellence, and endorsements of attested ability, honesty and patriotism.

In this connection we may very pertinently quote a few utterances from the N. Y. *Tribune*. That paper says "Mr. Lincoln has well discharged the responsibilities of his exalted station. This is true. We are among those who worked hard to elect Mr. Lincoln, and we are satisfied with the manner in which his public duties have been discharged. He has been patriotic, honest and faithful. He has done his utmost to serve and save the country. We are sure the verdict of history will be, 'well done, good and faithful servant.' No doubt a great majority of those who together triumphed as Unionists in the State elections of 1863, if required to vote for President to-morrow, would vote for Mr. Lincoln."

The voices of Iowa and Illinois sweeping in to corroborate New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and so many more States, makes the *Tribune's* belief so much the more credible and authentic. The Preliminary utterances of many other States have a similar direction; and the general drift, notwithstanding eddies which circle about individual ambition, and shoals which are of party origin, is all in favor of the present President for the future.—There is hardly ground for reasonable doubt that the ensuing convention will result in Mr. Lincoln's renomination.—There is no ground for question that his renomination will be followed by his re-election.

Each week builds something into the rapidly growing pyramid that attests the President's popularity, and assures his re-election against personal cabals and partisan opposition.

We add Indiana to the colum, and we have especial pleasure in this addition, since the vote by which it was accomplished was, as it well deserved to be, unanimous. This nomination very nearly, if not altogether, settles the question of who is to be the Union candidate for the next Presidency. When Indiana goes unanimously for Mr. Lincoln, the adjacent Western States will at least give him a majority. This, superadded to the expression of Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, suffices to show that the popular mind is very largely and very decidedly made up, and that any opposition which may be made, no matter by whom, nor how skilfully manipulated, will fail of accomplishing a contrary result.

Jim Lane's Speech.

Old wiry Jim has again appeared in the forum with a speech putting forth an idea new to himself, and we believe new to the country. The speech sprung from a resolution introduced into the U. S. Senate to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for the colonization of the African freedmen. He urges the question with no trifling arguments nor vague sophistries, but boldly and plainly tells us that we must remove the negro from our midst, remove the antagonism of the races, lest the fate of the African freedmen will be that of the Indian. The climate to which we must remove him to be semi-tropical and not distant, so that the expenses of removal may not be burdensome; that he should not be put upon a remote frontier, lest his condition should invite depredation and hostility; that the whites are responsible for slavery, and that they have also abolished it, throwing upon the public the protection and subsistence of thousands of helpless human beings; and it is but a duty we owe to those creatures to put them into the best situation that we can. Old Jim is one of the earliest pioneers of freedom, and when the devil will have gotten the thousands of traitors in the country, the name of Jim Lane will be cherished in grateful remembrance by the loyal American people.

A Studied Insult.

The latest news from England gives us additional details of the proceedings of the British Parliament. Lord Derby, the predecessor of Lord Russell, and his probable successor in the event of a change in the cabinet, delivered a lengthy speech in opposition to the foreign policy of the Government. Lord Derby is of that class of politicians who, had he lived in the days of Charles the First, would have ranked with the Cavaliers under Prince Rupert. He is opposed to Parliamentary reform, and now declaims against Lord Russell's policy toward the United States. The Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament, treats us with silent contempt, and seems, on the face of it, to be a studied insult, and not as Lord Palmerston's apology would have it, an implied assertion that the British nation fully understand the American question without putting it into every declaration made by the Queen or the ministry. We are led to believe from Lord Derby's speech that the original draft of the Queen's address contained something more than appeared as it was made in the presence of both houses, and afterwards from the woolsack. Queen Victoria is a model woman, and is doubtless fitted to train a family of young princes; but we fear that whilst she was drinking the bitter cup of congugal grief to the dregs, she has allowed those old clogs of society, Derby and Palmerston, to impose upon the British people an insult to the Americans—an insult as deliberate as it was malicious. Mr. Seward will, we are assured, vindicate our rights in the face of England's antiquated "todies," and those gouty Lords will find that Americans have toes to tread upon as well as they.

The State Senate Unlocked.

The special election, on the 19th inst., to fill the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the resignation of Major Harry White, resulted in the election of Dr. Thomas St. Clair, of Indiana county, the Union nominee, by about twelve hundred majority. That county gave about fifteen hundred majority for St. Clair, and Armstrong two or three hundred against him.

This is the last act in the proceedings to end the dead lock in the Senate, and put a stop to the machinations of the treasonable sympathizers in that body.

The Enrollment Bill.

The following is at once the briefest and best summary we have seen of the provisions of the new enrollment act. It is from the New York *Times*. Persons interested can rely upon the accuracy of this consideration of the new law, which is a very long one:

"The bill provides that the quotas of localities shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of men resident therein liable to military service, taking into account, as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished. Those enlisting in the naval service will also be taken into account, as well as all who may volunteer after the ordering of the draft. It also provides that if the quota of any district shall not be filled by the draft, further draft shall be made, and like proceedings had until the quota of the district is filled.

"Persons enrolled may furnish at any time previous to the draft an acceptable substitute who is not liable, and such persons thus furnishing a substitute shall be exempt from the draft not exceeding the time for which such substitutes shall have been accepted. Any person drafted may, before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the rendezvous, furnish an acceptable substitute. If any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, such payment shall operate only to relieve the person from the draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll, and he shall be subject to draft in filling that quota, and his name shall be retained on the roll in filling future quotas. *But in no instance shall the exemption of any person on account of his payment of commutation money for the procuration of a substitute, extend beyond one year;* but at the end of one year in every such case the name of any person so exempted shall be enrolled again, if not before returned to the enrollment list under the provision of this section.

"The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, viz: Such as are rejected as physically or mentally unfit for sevice; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft; and all persons who have served in the military or naval service two years during the present war, and been honorably discharged. No persons but such as are herein exempted shall be exempt.

"So much of the Enrollment Act as provides for two classes of enrollment is repealed, and they are now consolidated.

"No person of foreign birth shall on account of alienage be exempted from enrollment or draft, who has at any time assumed the rights of a citizen, by voting at any election held under the authoity of the laws of any State or Teritory, or of the United States, or who had held any office under such laws, or any of them, but the fact that such person of foreign birth has voted or held, or shall vote or hold office, shall be taken as conclusive evidence that he is not entitled to exemption from military service on account of alienage.

All able-bodied male colored persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, resident in the United States, are to be enrolled according to the provisions of the Enrollment Act, and form a part of the national forces. And when a slave of a loyal master shall be drafted and mustered into the service of the United States, his master shall have a certificate therof, and thereupon such slave shall be free, and the bounty of $100, now payable by law for each drafted man, shall be paid to the person to whom such drafted person was owing service or labor at the time of his muster into the service of the United States.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—The unfortunate collision between members of the 17th Ohio Regiment and citizens of Lancaster, Ohio, proves to have been a serious affair. The circumstances are briefly these: The soldiers were assembled in Lancaster, preparatory to leave for Camp Dennison. The conversation turned on the war, during which the loyalty and disloyalty of certain citizens were pretty freely ventilated

An old man named Zee, the keeper of a saloon, seated himself at a window, where he could hear the conversation, having previously armed himself with a revolver. About ten o'clock in the evening, a soldier by the name of Little turned to Zee's son, and remarked, "George, I understood you had become a Copperhead." The young man resented this, and, turned sharply upon Little, the latter thrust him aside with his fist, where upon Zee drew his revolver and shot Little through the heart. The soldiers immediately collected around the fallen comrade, when old Zee again fired his revolver into the crowd, the shot taking effect in the hip of a young man named Michael, who died on Sunday afternoon.

The murderer and his son escaped. The soldiers were much exasperated at the murder of the comrade, and threatened to burn the town. Colonel Durbin Ward, their commanding officer, although partially disabled by his wounded arm, rushed in among his infuriated men, and pleaded with and commanded them to desist from their purpose. He succeeded partially in his efforts, but the soldiers demolished the saloon, and scattered in search of old Zee and his son, scouring the town and vicinity.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning they found young Zee lurking in the outskirts of the town, and brought him into the Market House Square, where they assaulted and beat him almost to a jelly. Col. Ward again rushed into the crowd and rescued Zee from the soldiers, and had him taken to the house of a surgeon, and stood guard over him while his wounds were being dressed.

In a speech to the soldiers, Col. Ward told them he was informed that persons of Boone county, an entirely Copperhead district, had armed themselves and were coming into Lancaster, whereupon the soldiers rushed to the armory for guns, took possession of the Court House and barricaded it but nothing came of the rumor.

Florida.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who accompanied the late expedition to Florida, states that Jacksonville, Baldwin and Barber's Station will be strongly fortified and garrisoned, with a view to the permanent occupatinn of that State, by which the Confederate Government will be deprived of its chief source of animal supplies. The State, from one end to the other, abounds with cattle, and thousands of them have been driven into Georgia and South Carolina. Conversations with the "few white persons" whom the writer had met, led him to believe that a majority of the inhabitants of Florida are tired of the war, and heartily desire a return to the Union.—The Rebel Government has dealt severely with them, and pushed not only the vigorous and young but the old and decrepit into the ranks of the army. A large supply of the President's proclamation had arrived from Washington, and are to have an extensive circulation among the people. The writer says that many negroes cannot be liberated in Florida, for the reason that they have been sent out of the State into Georgia and Alabama. In traveling sixty miles on horseback he had only seen three persons of that class.

☞ The Pennsylvania House of Representatives rejected a resolution to print 10,000 copies of Gen. McClellan's report. Mr. Glass submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain the number of soldiers re-enlisting who cannot receive local bounty, and report upon the expediency of granting them a State bounty of $200. The resolution was amended to read $400, and was then passed.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring, by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction; and

Whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted almost bodily as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the Commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not as a charity; they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which bind Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and be received with applause and consideration, as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow-citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for their people will regard you as merely mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes and your families, and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, but still bearing the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall, within this State, attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In the U. States Senate, among the petitions presented was one signed by Josiah Quincy, Governor Andrew, and the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, asking that the Constitution may be so amended as to abolish slavery. Mr. Carlile, of West Virginia, submitted resolutions requesting the President to declare by proclamation that when the people of the rebellious States shall recognize their obligations to the Union, their rights of person and of property under the Constitution shall be restored to them, excepting such persons as the Legislatures of the States may declare fit persons to be held for trial by the judicial tribunals of the United States.

☞ The steamship Bohemian, Captain Borland, from Liverpool, struck on Alden's rock, four miles outside of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, on Monday last, and sunk in four fathoms of water. She had a cargo of silks and other goods, mostly on Canadian and Provincial account, valued at $1,000,000. The mails were lost. The number of passengers was 218, and the crew 99.—The number saved was 298, leaving 19 unaccounted for.

BOUNTIES EXTENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

The House has just passed a joint resolution extending the payment of the three hundred dollars bounties to veterans and volunteers to April 1st. This, it is hoped will obviate the necessity for a draft in any State.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—A Washington telegram says that the fixing of the 17th of June for the meeting of the Union National Convention was the result of a compromise between the friends of Mr. Lincoln and those of Mr. Chase. The former desired that the meeting should be fixed for the 19th of April. The friends of Mr. Chase preferred some day late in July, and so the compromise was resorted to. Neither one of the delegates of the Missouri factionists was recognized by the committee.

☞ The gunboat Conestoga, ten miles below the mouth of Red River, recently captured four rebel officers, two of them colonels, while attempting to cross the river with a large rebel mail, $200,000 in New Orleans money, thirty bales of cotton, a number of mules, horses and wagons, and other property; to be delivered to the quartermaster at Natchez.

J. C. FREMONT.—The New York Tribune says that a Fremont Campaign Club is about to be formed in that city, for the purpose of bringing the name of John C. Fremont before the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

☞ It is said to be satisfactorily demonstrated that every time a wife scolds her husband, she adds a wrinkle to her face! It is thought the announcement of this fact will have a most salutary effect, especially as it is understood that every time a wife smiles on her husband, it will remove one of the old wrinkles!

PRICE

ALWAYS AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street,

The Second Supply

FOR THE SEASON.

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very FINE,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
Oct. 31.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

feb 5 Administrator.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters hove performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach..

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth below Coates St., Philada.

PRICES.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 00 per Bottle—half doz. $5 00

Small Size—

75 cents per Bottle—half doz $4 00

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M., or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent for $60 a year, Also—an office.

MUSICAL—The young man who paraded our streets a few days ago with a new Jewsharp in his mouth.

☞ We are pleased to learn that Major John W. Hicks, of the 76th Pa. Vols., has been promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of that regiment.

☞ The Harrisburg Daily Telegraph is out in new type, and its spicy columns look neat and clean as possible. It is the only loyal daily at the State capital, and has a wide and increasing circulation. We have always considered the Telegraph the best *news* paper for this locality, as it reaches us 12 hours in advance of the Philadelphia papers.

☞ As the first of March approaches, the recruiting business increases. Our streets are thronged by those who are anxious to volunteer, get the largest bounties, and thus avoid the draft. Capt. Lloyd's office is besieged by recruits, and are being mustered in at the rate of 70 and 80 per day. We are assured that could the draft be postponed, and the bounties continued for a few weeks, our county would raise her quota. As it is, there are some sub-districts that cannot (and will not) avoid the draft.

CONDEMNED HORSES.—By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Government advertises sales of condemned horses in March, at the following places: At Mifflin, Pa., March 4, 300; Williamsport, Pa., March 8, 300; Altoona, March 11, 300; New Brunswick, N. J., March 15, 300; Lebanon, Pa., March 25, 300; Newark, N. J., March 22, 300; Easton, Pa., March 28, 300; Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 28, 300. These horses will be sold singly, having been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service. For road and farm purposes they are serviceable, and will undoubtedly sell at low rates.

☞ Among the recent changes in our town is the removal of the Provost Marshal's office from Huntingdon to Hollidaysburg. This was done by orders from the proper authority. Capt. Alexander M. Lloyd is the newly appointed Provost Marshal. Nothing gratifies us so much as the appointment of this exceedingly popular officer—prompt, competent and vigilant, he will no doubt meet the most sanguine expectations of his friends. Loyal to the core, he will be a terror to traitors.

Dr. Rothrock the examining Surgeon is a gentleman of character and ability, and is brim full of good qualities.

With the other gentlemen composing the Board, we are not acquainted, but are assured by those who do know them that they are the right men in the right place.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE A. COFFEY.—We regret to announce the death, on Saturday last, at his residence in Philadelphia, of the Hon. Geo. A. Coffey, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Penna. About a year ago Mr. Coffey was struck by paralysis, but had somewhat recovered from it and seemed to be improving. His last illness was produced by a fresh stroke of the same disease. Mr. Coffey was formerly a citizen of this place. He was educated at Dickinson College for the ministry, but preferring the law, changed his profession and became a practising attorney. He took a very active part in public affairs in Philadelphia since he has resided there, mostly as a Republican, though for a short time he was connected with the Democratic party. In all the election canvasses of the last six years he was an active, energetic, earnest speaker, Mr. Coffey also devoted some attention to literary pursuits, and wrote for the newspaper press at various times, writing with facility, spirit and grace. His demise will excite a deep regret among a large circle of friends. He was forty-three years of age. For a number of years he had been the law partner of the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On yesterday morning a most terrible affair occurred in Rayne tp. Miss Margaret Thompson, aged about 79 years who has been residing with James Vanhorn, of said township, for some time, was found lying in the fire of her room, shockingly burned and dead. Mr. Vanhorn, as was his custom after rising, made a fire in her room and went out to attend to his stock; his wife entered the room with breakfast for Miss Thompson, who was very frail, when she discovered her lying with her head in the fire shockingly burned. She had her arms crossed upon her chest and appeared to have fallen forward in the position she was found. It is supposed from her position that she had fallen dead, when approaching the fire.—*Indiana American.*

REVERDY JOHNSON, U. S. Senator from Maryland, a year ago a pro-slavery man, and a slave-holder to-day, is announced to deliver a speech in the Senate favoring the amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery. This will be a hard nut for the treason sympathizers in the North. Southward the star of Abolitionism goes.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—A Washington telegram says that the army of the Potomac is to be formed into three grand divisions—Sidgewick to command the right, Pleasanton the centre, and Hancock the left. Gen. Kilpatrick is to command the Cavalry Corps.

COPPERHEAD SONG IN 1870.

No part nor lot in the glorious work,
No part nor lot had I,
But I sat like a frog on an old hollow log,
And croaked to the passers by.
Croak—croak—croak—
There were many who paused to hear,
And many more who slacked their pace,
And turned them back in fear.

No part nor lot in the glorious work,
No part nor lot had I;
But I aimed my gun at the new risen sun,
And fired at its God-like eye.
Fire—fire—fire—
We thought we were many and strong,
And could humbug the nation with volleys of words
To think right was wrong.

No part nor lot in the glorious work,
No part nor lot had I;
But I trod the long grass where the patriots would pass,
And sneered at their rallying cry.
Sneer—sneer—sneer—
'Tis a word with a double edge,
And before it many a runner has turned
To the homestead side of his hedge.

No part nor lot in the glorious work,
No part nor lot had I;
'Twas little I cared how the bondman fared,
Though his chain clank under my eye.
Clank—clank—clank—
No matter how heavy the pain,
No matter how cutting the steely lash,
But it fell o'er a negroe's brain.

No part nor lot in the glorious work,
No part nor lot had I;
And when the air swells with the music of bells,
I only look down with a sigh.
Bells—bells—bells—
They tell us the nation is free,
And the noble achievers co-workers with God,
But, copperheads, what are we?

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARRIED.

In East Freedom, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 16th inst., by George H. Harker, Esq., Mr. David Bollinger, company F, 8th Regiment P. R. V. C., of Greenfield, and Miss Elmira Conrad, of Freedom.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr Frederick Mosel, company F, 1st Penn'a Artillery, and Miss Izora Conrad, both of Freedom tp., Blair co., Pa.

On Thursday evening, February 18th, in Pittsburgh, by Rev. A. C. McClelland, Mr. David Crawford, formerly of this place, latterly of Pittsburg, to Miss Martha F. Lightner, of Pittsburg.

DIED.

On Saturday last, of typhoid fever, Harry Jack, son of Col. William and Caroline Jack, aged three years.

Of pleuro pneumonia, in Williamsburg, Blair co., Pa., on the 11th inst., in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. Maria Hunt, wife of Rev. Wm. Hunt, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Williamsburg.

On the 6th February, in Altoona, Pa., Samuel Longneker, in the 57th year of his age.

Call for a Republican National Convention to Meet at Baltimore on the Seventh of June.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22

The National Union Committee met at the residence of Hon. Edward D. Morgan at noon to-day and was called to order by that gentleman as i s chairman.

The Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was elected Secretary of the Committee in place of Hon. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, who is absent from the country.

Upon consultation, a call was unanimously adopted for a national convention in the following terms:

"The undersigned, who, by original appointment or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the executive committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution and the complete suppression of the rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United Ltates. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the Electoral College of the United States."

A resolution was also adopted, inviting the Territories and the District of Columbia to send delegates, subject to the determination by the Convention of their right to vote.

The Committee agreed to meet again at the call of the chairman. The members present were as follows:

Edward D. Morgan, N. Y., chairman.
Chas J. Gilman, Maine.
Lawrence Brainerd, Vermont.
John B. Goodrich, Massachusetts.
Thos. G. Turner, Rhode Island.
Gideon Welles, Connecticut.
Denning Duer, New Jersey.
Edward McPherson, Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers, Delaware.
James F. Wagner, Maryland.
Thos. Spooner, Ohio.
Henry S. Lane, Indiana.
Ebenezer Reck, Illinois.
H. M. Hoxie, Iowa.
W. S. Washburne, Minnesota.
Cornelius Cole, California.
O. H. Irish, Nebraska.
Joseph Gerhardt, District of Columbia.

The committee was entirely harmonious in their proceedings, and adjourned in the best possible spirits.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 26.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,00
Extra " "	6,70
Superfine,	6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	65
Cloverseed per bushel,	8,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Feb. 26.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 25
Extra Family	7 50
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 70
White	1 75@1 90
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	86

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

War Department, Cavalry Bureau, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., February 19, 1864.

WILL be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the places and dates named below, viz:

At Mifflin, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 4th March.

At Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Tuesday, 8th March.

At ALTOONA, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 11th March.

At New Brunswick, N. J., 300 horses, Tuesday, 15th March.

At Easton, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 18th March.

At Newark, N. J., 300 horses, Tuesday, 22d March

At Lebanon, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Friday, 25th March.

At Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 300 horses, Tuesday, 29th March.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 A. M., and continue daily until all are sold.

Terms Cash, in United States Treasury Notes only.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.
Feb. 27—3t

NEW FIRM.

COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

U. S. Internal Revenue.

Annual Taxes for 1864.

THE attention of Tax Payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, made liable to annual duty, license or tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District, where located, of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified, will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or frudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by C. B. Jones, D. C. Gibbony, Samuel Smith, Robert Alexander and George W. Russ, Assistant Assessors for the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Divisions, to whom the returns shou d be delivered, on or before the 1st Monday in May, at their offices.

JOHN DEAN,
Feb. 27-3t Assessor, 17th District.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE

84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROBT JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg.—National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select.

Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine month's men paid $400 national bounty; others $300.

Local Bounties will be paid by the districts to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30.-pd.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cooper and Sam'l Milliken, trading under the firm of J. M. Cooper & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the books have been left in the hands of J. M. Cooper for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JAS. M. COOPER.
SAM'L MILLIKEN.
Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-3t

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT

CHAMBERLINS' CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

WINTER & SPRING

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS' and LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and bors' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., pleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Groedry and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Mollidaysburg, Feb. 20, 1864.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Ia fr sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Auditor's Notice.

Michael Moyer vs. Samuel Hite, Mechanics' Lien, docket B, page 343 & c.

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county to inquire into, ascertain and report the facts relative to certain mechanics' leins, Nos. 34 and 352 Mechanics Lein, docket B, as above recited, in order that said Court may decree distribution and the extent of the lien of said claimants, will attend to the duties of my appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. February 20th, A. D. 1864, when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

J. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.
Feb. 3, 1864.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Common Pleas of Blair county, to distribute the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Thomas McNamara, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 12th day of March next (1864) at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

feb20. SAM'L CALVIN, Auditor.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

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Oct. 31, 1863. tf.

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COAL.

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ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

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(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

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of Philadelphia,

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May 3-1—28.

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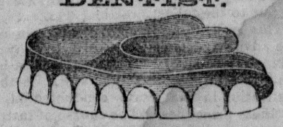
DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.



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Feb. 14, 1863.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

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O. D. CASE & CO, Hartford, Ct.

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Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Dec. 12, 1863.-1yr.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1863

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27, 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

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Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

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Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises, J. B. SHENEFELT.
Bruce P. O. Blair co.
Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

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The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

United States Patent Office,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the second day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.
WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department.
Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Fruenauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona. 1—25

Duff's College,
Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

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"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

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After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

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The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

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ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
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MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

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E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
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Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
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Frankstown,	James McGeehan
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Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
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Newry,	Landon Reives,
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Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
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Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
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Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.